

WOMAN'S WORLD



Green is the color of faith and truth, and the color of love and youth. And brown of the fruitful clay. Sweet earth is faithful and fruitful and young. And her bridal day shall come long. And we shall know what the rocks and the streams and the whispering woodlands say. —C. Kingsley.

New friends can never take the same place in our lives as the old. The former may be better liked for the time, their society may have even more attraction, but in a way they are strangers. If through change of circumstances they go out of our lives, they go out of it altogether. These latter-day friendships have no root, as it were. Their growth is like Jonah's gourd—overhead perhaps, and expansive, but all on the surface; whereas, an old friend remains a friend forever.

Although separated for an indefinite period and not seen for years, if a chance happening brings old comrades together they resume the old relations in the most natural manner, and take up the former lives as easily as if there had been no break or interruption of the intimate intercourse of old days.

Such relations are impossible to establish except in youth, but once made they are for life. As people grow older these friends and associates of youth are apt to be more appreciated, and old relations are often times resumed that have been suffered to languish for many years. These links with the past form a chain that, next to the ties of blood, form the strongest relations of social life. Although pessimists declare that friendship is a myth and what is called intimate friendship is but a self-interest, the very fact that there is this feeling of special kindness for old-time associates proves that there is such a thing as sentiment independent of worldly considerations.

Have you ever thought about the art of talking well and what it does for social life? It is one of those little graces which makes the wheel of time spin easily. Which renders dull moments bright and shy souls at ease. The person who is good at conversation is a social success. Every woman cannot be a brilliant conversationalist. These are born. But every woman can learn to talk well. Learn thoroughly and quickly, if thought, good judgment and good taste are exercised.

First of all, there is the enunciation. The enunciation of the woman who is "up in things" is so clear and crisp that the very vocal sounds are pleasurable as they strike the ear. Everyone should expend a few cents upon a good elocutionist's manual and master the little intricacies of sound, the different positions of the mouth, the different methods used in producing sounds. Certain syllables are utterly lost unless the mouth is well opened in the production. In others the whole effect is destroyed when the final consonant is muffled. The voice may be pitched as low as desired, but if enunciation is good the effect will be clear and musical.

Study of a pocket dictionary is another point, according to the Philadelphia Press. Ten minutes a day in study of one's own language will help wonderfully. Choose short and simple words in preference to big, awkward ones. The taste of the present day runs entirely to plain words and short sentences. Thoughts are more easily communicated in this way, and one's meaning more readily grasped. Cultivate the habit of connecting each object with its name. Nothing is more distressing than a sentence in which one is left to guess the nouns, both proper and common.

"I saw Mrs. — to-day. I can't think of her name. But you know I know it. I know that awfully pretty woman who lives on West Spruce street. This was the way a woman tried to communicate the name of a friend. The friend, as it happened, had not the faintest idea of who that awfully pretty woman was. The thread of the conversation was lost to her. A little later the same speaker said: "You ought to read a book I've just finished. It is excellent. It has history in it, you know. It's written by that foreigner with the funny name."

A thoroughly good conversationalist considers her subjects as well as the words and phrases which compose them. Topics which excite violent controversy are always in poor taste. There is an unwritten law in society that the subjects of politics and religion should be talked of in social gatherings. Lord Chesterfield would have us avoid discussing children, dress, and the weather. It would be better to discuss feminine likes and loves to cut off the first two. For every rightly constituted woman enjoys a chat upon the subjects of those all-engrossing babies. But with the last of these three topics surely we can dispense. Did you ever think how much of the conversational total is occupied by this flitting topic with so much to talk of—friendship, books, music, art, the drama, people, things and places. And no woman but can learn to talk well upon all of these if she desires.

Evolution is always an interesting study, whether in the matter of physical world, and even in Vanity Fair the various steps of the social climb are traced in ways by which she "gets there" are amusing, though they could hardly be called instructive. Because the general rule of the contrary, money is not the only power necessary to achieve success in social life. Many cases occur of women who possess but a minimum of this world's goods, who are not particularly good-looking, not apparently very clever, who obtain the social position they covet in the most inconceivable manner. Thackeray tells us that will yield to you. "And what matters if you are considered obtuse, provided you are able to keep the conversation on the subject of the follies and struggles of the fashionable world?"

"Do you know what that little Mrs. Push actually did yesterday?" said good-natured Mrs. Knickerbocker, laughing indulgently. "She is an amusing creature, and I asked her to lunch and drive afterward." "Just so on with your visits, dear Mrs. Knickerbocker," she said. "I know you must have quantities to make, and I like nothing better than to drive about town. I always find it so much more amusing than the park."

"So as I really was behindhand with my visiting list, and I knew every one would be out, I was glad to avail myself of her suggestion."

"How lucky it was I brought my card."

RETURN OF THE SASH.

IT APPEARS ON ALL THE DRESSY GOWNS.

Sleeves Continue to Shrink and Skirts Are Very Much Trimmed—Bodice Decorations More Elaborate and Varied Than Ever.

The ever-recurring question of what is to be the fashion in dress seems about now that the importers of French gowns have really begun to display them. Openings are rapidly gaining the lead in fashionable Lenten entertainments, if the size of the gatherings they attract is any evidence, says the New York Sun. The first thing you notice in the first half dozen gowns shown is that each has a sash, and not always a ribbon one, either, for the sashes are made of soft black silk with drawn threads worked out over with lace stitches to form several insertions and finished on the edge with a deep netting of black silk. On the thin light-colored dresses they are made of white mouseline de soie, with three wide insertions of black velvet ribbon are set in various forms. A novel finish just below the two little frills at the shoulder is a sort of ruche of accordion-plaited silk to match the gown in color. This is about two and a half inches wide and narrow hemmed, and one row is set on over another to give it more fullness. Almost any mode of trimming the sleeve which may be fancied is sure to illustrate some variation of this fashion, providing there is no very bouffant effect at the top.

The variety in skirts and skirt trimmings is perplexing. Indeed, after the long period of the fashion of plain skirts, which, with many other merits, have been a relief to the mind by never giving cause for a decision in regard to style. The revolution in skirts is well under way now, however, and to decide which mode will lead and with approval later on is a difficult problem even for those who are oracles in the profession. The point in the general plan of skirts is that they are all made separate from the lining at the bottom. The skirt is made of a single piece of material, and the thin wool materials, silks, and cotton fabrics are made up in this way. The circular skirt in various forms seems to be a day or two out with some designers, and in found silks, barges, and thin canvas materials it is sometimes shown a full front and back with wide circular sides. For example, one imported mode of silk has an accordion-plaited front, narrow at the top and widening out toward the bottom, plain circular sides, and an accordion-plaited back. A knife-plaited ruche of the silk three inches wide, and edged with very narrow white lace, trims the skirt down the four seams where the fullness joins the plain part and across the lower edge at the side. This is recommended as especially good style, but the fashionable skirt of this season can be the one which is most becoming to the figure, since there are so many modes from which to choose.

In heavy materials there is less fullness, while in the thin ones there seems to be an abundance of it. The difference in cut and manner of making gives more of the clinging effect. One skirt of changeable blue and white taffeta has a three-inch hem at the bottom with three tiny tucks above. This finish extended on the left side, where the skirt opens over a panel of gathered white mouseline de soie, with four seams where the fullness joins the plain part and across the lower edge at the side. This is recommended as especially good style, but the fashionable skirt of this season can be the one which is most becoming to the figure, since there are so many modes from which to choose.

The Spanish flounce in varying widths has a place among the silk gowns, and in one model it begins at the seams of the front bodice, and widens to a half yard at the back. Two rows of cream lace insertion with a space between outline the plain and fastening in some mysterious way, from which the full skirt hangs. If the yoke is like the skirt it may have two or three rows of lace insertion, this around the lower edge, but it is sometimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by clustering it in three fine cords. Tucks, ruffles, insertions, rows of ribbon, and bias folds are equally in favor among the skirt trimmings.

Any detailed description of the bodice decorations is impossible, as it is more elaborate and varied than ever. Wide collars, surprise waists, and bolero jackets, with back and front alike, or with a wide collar in the back and a jacket front, are still in evidence, and the bodice, with a slightly puffed front, has come to the fore again as if it were really a novelty. Then there is the full bodice, which opens on the side, from the belt to the shoulder, where it is finished with a full of lace or chiffon, or left open for two inches over a strip of lace, gathered in like a vest. The opening is finished on the edges with straight revers two inches wide, lined with white satin and left to fall over the opening or turn back at will.

Chiffon and silk, embroidered with motifs of every dress and silver, jet or gold beads, are a special feature of bodice trimming; and a fine vine of applique lace sewn on all over the bodice and bands of narrow black satin or velvet ribbon crossing white satin revers and ruffling in small loops are very effective. Fancy braids of all kinds are employed, and laces and insertions in all their varying widths have first place among the trimmings for thin gowns. Knife-plaited frills and ruches of silk are also a feature of trimming, and fancy buttons, especially in small sizes, are another. Shades of violet, green, red, and pink are very much in evidence in the dress gowns of Lenten season, and such combinations as light green on a dull blue and white foulard and green with dark heliotrope are not unusual.

Straw Bonnet for Elderly Woman.

THE BOARDING HOUSE LUNCH.

How One Landlady Varies the Daily Ration Acceptably.

There is an excellent lady in whose family boards a young man of domestic tastes and habits, who is a very good cook and lunch for him every day and he carries it with him to his business. Insofar this story does not differ in any wise from the experience of thousands of other young men who board in excellent families and carry their lunches, but this young man claims that for an infinite variety of luncheons that custom cannot stale his landlady has the skill. Now, the landlady in the parlance of the life of him who boards is a sandwich, or several of them. It takes considerable art to make a sandwich that is eating something that he had yesterday and expects to get again. It takes considerable art to vary the texture of the resources of the commissary of subsistence, but it can be done. The young man in question has kept a journal of his commonplace book, in which he jots down among other things, what he had to eat each day from the items he has made. Let a partial list of sandwiches, including those which had the following ingredients: Egg, ham, tongue, turkey, sausage, deviled ham and caviar. It is always a moment of suspense with him when he sits down before his lunch, for he knows not what he will get. The daily meal has its entrees of pie, pudding, or fruit, but it is the composition of the sandwich which the two lids of the sandwich that most concerns him who discusses it.

Beyond the Dreams of Avarice.

"Oh, dear, I wish I were rich," said Miss Specie.

"But you are rich," said a friend. "You inherited \$2,000,000."

"Oh, I didn't mean to be a mere millionaire. I want to be rich that I can buy anything I want without appeal to me."—New York World.

General Disappointment.

Mrs. Youngusband (complacently)—"I suppose you know that there were several young ladies disappointed when I married you."

Mrs. Youngusband—"Several, my dear? Why, every girl in my class at Vassar had prophesied a brilliant future for me!"—Puck.

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It Has Made a Hit—
A Decided Hit—
12th and Main Sts.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.

Mme. Ruppert's Face Bleach



And Beauty Department

BEAUTY FOR ALL—A BOON TO WOMEN. Mme. Ruppert's World Renowned Face Bleach is known the world over. Its great merit has been honestly proven. Hundreds of thousands of beautiful women owe their marvelous complexion to its use. A BEAUTY DEPARTMENT. Owing to these well established facts we give Mme. Ruppert's remedies this well earned prominence. A CARLOAD OF LOVELINESS. We have just received a carload of these wonderful beauty givers fresh from her laboratory in New York and place the prices within the reach of all, and for this week make this

Extraordinary Offer—17c By mail, post-paid, 22c

This offer is bona fide and everyone can have a trial bottle of this wondrous Face Bleach for 17c, and every caller at this department will be presented with a copy of Mme. Ruppert's well known book, "How to Be Beautiful," FREE. This book alone will repay a visit. It contains all the SECRETS OF THE TOILET and is worth its weight in gold to any woman. We give below a list of some of Mme. Ruppert's Toilet Requisites. Orders by mail will be promptly filled.

Her Price.	Our Price.	Her Price.	Our Price.
Mme. Ruppert's Hair Tonic gives new life to and stops falling hair.....	\$1.00 \$.79	Mme. Ruppert's Wonderful Depilatory removes superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, in three minutes.....	\$1.00 \$.79
Mme. Ruppert's Almond Cream Hand Lotion softens and whitens the hands and prevents chapping.....	1.00 .79	Mme. Ruppert's White Rose Face Powder. An exquisite powder....	.50 .39
Mme. Ruppert's Egyptian Balm, a valuable skin food and used in connection with the Bleach, removes wrinkles.....	1.00 .79	Mme. Ruppert's Red Rose Paste. A rouge for lips, nails and finger-nails; true to nature.....	.50 .39
Mme. Ruppert's Pearl Emamel causes the skin to assume a girlish loveliness. Mainly for evening use.....	1.00 .79	Mme. Ruppert's Liquid Rouge for cheeks; beyond detection.....	.50 .39
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		Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap. A perfect soap, a combination of Almond Oil and wax. Not a boiled soap, and contains no lye.....	.25 .18

G. BERNHEIMER, BROS. & CO.

A UNIQUE LUNCHEON.

A Valuable Hint for the Spring Brides and Their Friends.

Here is a valuable hint for the coming brides. Of course, each bride and her attendants will give the usual round of luncheons for the bride and her maid and the following suggestions for table decorations now that spring will bring bright looking flowers, will be much appreciated by many of the young women expecting to act as hostess. At a luncheon recently given the whole surface of the square table was covered with asparagus fern in diamonds of about eight inches from point to point, crossing and recrossing to form an exact square, leaving a border about fourteen inches clear for the plates, glasses, etc. This network was made by fastening the vine at regular intervals with minute safety pins to one side of the cloth and carefully keeping true diagonal lines to the opposite side, after the manner of an old laced web. Through it marguerites, full blown flowers and many buds were thickly strewn, so placed as to raise their heads above the web. The effect was a beautiful look of gaiety, such as flowers have in a meadow, and yet a dainty air which was well suited to the young guests.

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